sules for an inch or so, when they as abruptly expand into a broad, sterile apex. Odd freaks in this species are not uncommon. Prof. Guttenberg and others have sent me specimens of a somewhat similar character before, and many of diverse character have come under my own observation.

Abnormal Botrychium Virginianum.—Forkings of the fertile branch in this species have previously been recorded by others, as well as myself, but the only instance known to me where the fertile panicle is partly transformed into a sterile one occurs in my only California specimen—one of three specimens collected in 1873 by F. A. Miller during an excursion to the Sierras from San Francisco for seeds and plants, and, I may add, the only specimen known to me as ever coming from California. In this specimen, the branches of the fertile panicle are alternately sterile and fertile all the way up. The frond itself is of good size and there is scarcely a trace of pubescence on it ; but, as the common stalk was broken off some distance from the base, it is impossible to describe its characters below.

New North American Fungi.

By Geo. Winter.

Sorosporium Ellisii.—Glomeruli forma magnitudineque varia, mox subsphæroidei, mox oblongi, opaci, e sporis numerosis compositi, 35–70 μ diam. Sporæ rotundato-polygoniæ, episporio granuloso, fuscæ dissolventes, 12–16μ longæ, 8–12μ crassæ vel 12μ diam.

Ad *Andropogonem Virginicam*, Newfield, New Jersey, et ad *Aristidam dichotomam*, Chester Co., Pa. Legit Wm. Trimble.

Ustilago Vilfæ.—Massa sporarum fusconigra, inflorescentiam totam implectens et destruens (fere more *Ustilaginis destruentis*). Sporæ subrotundæ vel parum elongatæ et oblongatæ, amœne fuscæ, episporio granuloso, 12–16μ diam. vel usque 19μ longæ.

Ad *Vilfam vaginæfloram.* Chester Co., Pa. Legit Dr. Martin.

Gonatobotrys maculicola.—Flocci solitarii, sparsi, in macula subrotunda angulataque fusca, fusco-nigro cincta, exarida, hypophylli, longi, erecti, flexuosi, fusci, basi parum bulbosi, septati, ca. 8–12μ crassi. Sporidia in nodulis parum prominentibus sessilia, elliptica, utrinque acutiuscula, fusca, 7–11μ longa, 5–7μ crassa.

Ad *Hamamelidis Virginicæ* folia languida. Bethlehem, Pa. Legit E. A. Rau.

Hottingen bei Zurich.

Notes on Grasses.—*Trichloris*, Fournier.—It was a mistake of mine to quote Fournier as the authority for *Trichloris Blanchardiana* (see No. 54 of the List of Pringle's Grasses, Bulletin, Vol. ix., p. 146). In fact, under the circumstances, it would have been better to omit the specific name altogether. Fournier, in the Gramineæ of the Mexicanarum Plantarum Enumeratio, not yet published, has two species of *Trichloris*, *T. fasciculata*, from Mexico, and *T. pluriflora*, from Texas (= No. 1,430 Berlandier). Without descriptions or specimens for comparison, I cannot say which name belongs to Pringle's grass. Mr. Bentham, in a recent letter, states that both

the species above quoted are evidently very near the two extra-tropical South American ones, *Leptochloris*, Munro, and *Chloridiopsis*, J. Gay, but require much closer examination to establish their specific distinctions.

I am confident that I have both of Fournier's species from within our limits—one from Laredo, Texas, communicated by Mr. Isaac Burk, and the other the grass collected by Mr. Pringle.

North American Genera of Grasses. (See BULLETIN, Vol. ix., p. 134).—*Lepturus*, Br., is represented by *L. Bolanderi*, Thurber, No. 4,669 Bolander, collected in the Russian River Valley, California. *L. incurvatus*, Trin., has been gathered by Mr. Burk and others from the ballast grounds near Philadelphia. *L. paniculatus*, Nutt., is *Schedonnardus Texanus*, Steud., *Lepturus* stands between *Agropyrum* and *Hordeum*. In the Gramineæ of the Genera Plantarum, now in press, I am advised by Mr. Bentham that *Isachne* is brought into Paniceæ between *Beckmannia* and *Panicum*. *Polypogon* follows *Agrostis*, and *Alopecurus* is placed in Phalarideæ.

Arundo, Lin., which immediately precedes *Phragmites*, should be included in my list of North American genera. Prof. G. C. Nealley, of the State College of Texas, has recently sent me specimens of *A. Donax*, L., collected in his vicinity, where it has probably been introduced, as the species is regarded as native only of the Old World.

Girard College, Philadelphia. F. LAMSON SCRIBNER.

Grasses Collected by Mr. Pringle.—Mr. C. G. Pringle sends an interesting lot of grasses which he has collected during the past season on the Pacific slope. These specimens, numbering about fifty species, fully sustain Mr. Pringle's character as a collector, for it is well known that no one makes better specimens or sends out more complete samples. Among the more desirable or interesting species in this lot, the following may be mentioned:

Phalaris amethystina, Trin.; *Hierochloa macrophylla*, Thurb.; *Stipa speciosa*, Trin. & Rupr.; *Epicampes rigens*, Benth.; *Gastridium australe*, P.B.; *Deyeuxia æquivalvis*, Benth. (*Agrostis*, Trin.); *Deyeuxia Bolanderi*, (Thurb.); *D. deschampsoides*, (Trin.), a species very distinct from Mr. Buckley's *Calamagrostis rubescens*, as will be seen by Mr. Pringle's specimens of the latter species; *Deyeuxia Aleutica*, (Trin.); *Aira caryophyllea*, L.; *Monanthochloë littoralis*, Engelman; *Lamarckia aurea*, Mœnch.; *Melica stricta*, Boland.; *Agropyrum caninum*, Reichb., a remarkable mountain form, appearing like a distinct species; and *Hordeum murinum*, L.

There are several species of *Agrostis* which have not before appeared in our western collections, and which are as yet undetermined. *Poa Pringlii* and *Diplachne viscida*, two new species discovered last year (1881), were collected in quantity in their original stations the past season.

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Notes from Chemung County, N. Y.—On the 20th of July, 1882, I visited Mutton Hill Pond, Apalachin, Tioga County, N. Y., in